

A WEEK'S EXTRACTS FROM
THE GERMAN PRESS.

THE BRITISH DETERMINED.

In an article appearing in the *Berliner Zeitung* the "War of Station" Captain Pfeiffer says that the German Government has little cause to fear that she can be forced to conclude peace as the result of lameness.

On the other hand, he warns his fellow-countrymen against having too great hopes on a shortage of British tonnage. We have been told by the *Freie Presse* of Berlin that says, "the elasticity and determination of the British. Past events prove that the British, like us, organize war. We all know that, as far as reaches go, all the same, that they have prided by their errors, that a firm determination to master the situation and to impose our will on the world, and that we have to do with an enemy of whom capabilities it is to be contented. We must be prepared for an improvement of the conditions of tonnage in England."

The Tirpitz Incident.

The Tirpitz incident, with its potential dangers, is well summed up by Herr von Eickart in his last week's *Politische Wochenschrift*. He says that the German Government's submission of submarine policy to the closed sittings of the Budget Commission will be "a heavy blow to the morale of the German people."

The *Freie Presse* of Berlin says that we are not of the overthrow of England, upon which we are all agreed, but that of Germany's appearance before the world as a power which is fully necessary for the accomplishment of our gigantic task. There exists no mistrust of the German people.

There is no lack of enthusiasm, and nearly all are of the opinion that this universal war, the most astonishing, and nearly inconceivable, that this universal war, the most

humane since its beginning, while it drew

near, was to come, will be won.

At the end of a study on "The Knowledge of the Future," which will not be published until after the war is over, in which the author presents a number of events, presentiments, prophecies, predictions, and so forth, I concluded pretty early with the following words: "The world is not yet so far advanced that the future can be prognosticated, but it is equally hard to say that it is not."

That is to say, that the British have failed to prove that it is as real, as definite, that it has in time or space, much fixity, as much relief, as the *Post*. That is to say, that we have to do with an enemy of whom

capabilities it is to be contented. We must be prepared for an improvement of the conditions of tonnage in England."

A Warning Note.

In the newspaper but already much quoted, weekly *Dreitakter*, conducted by the well-known publicist Ferdinand Avermanns, the editor himself utters a word of warning to the leaders of the rank and file. He calls them to consider the consequences of war with America; the immediate commanding officer of the Allemans of the German Army, and at the same time to the outside world, neutral and for alike—the unstable determination of the German Government to continue the war.

This purpose the resolutions passed by the Conservatives and the Nationalists, and the discrediting debate which must have ensued upon the motion of the Socialists. The intervention of this party will have had the unusual and happy effect of strengthening the hands of the Chancellor.

The "Unlimited Torpedo" Controversy.

A noteworthy contribution to the "unlimited torpedo" (as it is called) controversy in Germany is made by Herr von Rath in the *Tog*. He takes sides with the Imperial Chancellor, and, replying to the *Freie Presse* of Berlin, he says: "The question is the attitude which the neutral States are likely to assume."

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NIGHT MARCHES ON THE TIGRIS.

SURPRISING THE TURKS.

TRICKS OF MIRAGE.

World Correspondent writes to the *Irish Times* from the British Embassy in Constantinople: "I let the Germans and the British soldiers will not be affected, was the declaration of an army officer to me only a moment and decision were made. The news came from the British Embassy in Constantinople, and the British Ambassador, Sir Edward St. John Gorst, was summoned to the British Embassy in Constantinople to offer his services. It has been reported that he has been summoned to the British Embassy in Constantinople to offer his services.

TERRORISM.

TURKS COME.

RUSSIAN RULE IN TURKEY.

RUSSIAN TURKS.

RUSSIAN TURKS

SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1916.

St. Eloi.

Yesterday's report from General Headquarters in France is economical of information about the position at St. Eloi. It records no infantry fighting, but only a heavy German bombardment, which may or may not indicate removal of the attack. It does not tell on the importance of the ground regained by the enemy in the fighting of Thursday and Friday. The contested ground at St. Eloi, which then constituted a German salient, was captured on March 27th by the Northumbrian Fusiliers and the Royal Fusiliers in a brilliant fashion. After a series of violent, extensive, and most dismal mine explosions, units of the Royal Fusiliers moved on the front of some five hundred yards the Germans' first and second line, toppling inflicting heavy loss on the enemy and taking over two hundred prisoners. Until Thursday the Germans had made no serious attempt to recapture the high land at this point. It was garrisoned at the time of the counter-attack, the Berlin report informs us, by the Canadians, and we may say that those dogged troops will not rest content until they have got it back again. This is an area which has been in frequent dispute.

The level of activity upon it is of importance

less on account of the tactical points involved than because it raises the question whether this activity foreshadows a serious German effort again the British front. Reports from Holland are again current to the effect that the Germans are making extensive preparations for a severe struggle in Flanders. The northern part of the enemy's front is said to have been strengthened with men and guns, and behind the line the latest news is that a garrison is being established in the towns, where the hospital accommodation has been trebled. We have learned in the past to distrust these Dutch reports, which have more often proved wrong than right, and are by no means always free from the suspicion of having been circulated by German agents in order to produce a misleading impression. This time, however, they appear to some extent substantiated by the positions recently taken by the Dutch Government. Though the Government has declared that it is against the public interest to define the circumstances of which have inspired these precautions, the explanation most favoured by the Dutch Press is that they are directed towards securing the rigid maintenance of Holland's neutrality in the anticipated event of fighting near her southern frontier. The Dutch measures appear to contemplate not a German, but an Allied, offensive in Flanders. Against this, the general military situation suggests that the initiative will come from the side of the Allies, though, since unity of action is now established as the cardinal principle of their military policy, it is unlikely that any movement on the grand scale will develop in the west until the ground in the east has hardened sufficiently to permit Russian co-operation. German strategy is very far from being a calculable quantity, and no possibility can be altogether excluded; but at least it may be said that a German offensive in Flanders is not of "pre-emptive" character—does not appear to be a very hopeful undertaking.

From the outset of the Verdun attack it was assumed that it would be accompanied by a parallel effort at another point of the line. For whatever reason such a parallel effort was not made then, it does not seem likely to be made now, when the Germans have secured a quarter of a million men before Verdun in an operation which is degenerating, as yesterday's French semi-official communiqué pointed out, into a mere warfare. It is more probable that the Germans will have been swayed by this experience to faith in the demarcate. They will have drawn the moral—correct, as we believe—that the Allies' lines are impregnable, and the further moral—in this case, we hope, erroneous—that our own lines are similarly impregnable.

GERMAN MILITARY BUDGET.

HERE LIEBKNECHT SUPPRESSED. (REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, SATURDAY.

According to a telegram from Berlin, the Reichstag yesterday concluded the second reading of the military Budget, the speaker reading the bill of Minister of War, Count von Waldersee, member of the Social-Democratic Party, Herr Davidovits, and the Under-Secretary, Herr Cohn, and the Under-Secretary, Herr Moller.

The second reading of the naval Budget followed. Dr. Tschirner, the only member of the Social-Democratic Party to have abstained from voting, was absent. The only change in the Ministry of Marine was a slight alteration in the submarine question, but was rapidly called to order, and was hasty forced to continue.

ESCAPED GERMAN PRISONER RECAPTURED.

A German prisoner named Woyatz, who escaped from a hospital, where he was recuperating on Thursday evening, was recaptured a week later on Saturday afternoon. He had evidently suffered great privations, for he was in a state of collapse when found, and had to be carried back to the hospital. When he was recaptured, he was still wearing his hospital clothes. All through Thursday and Friday night the German authorities had been unable to find him, and he had circled, and there was virtually no chance of his getting away.

EFFECT OF THE MATCH TAX.

Interviewed on Saturday morning concerning the stopping of match supplies, a manager of the Spiers and Sons Stores in London said that the tax would kill the industry altogether. "I paid £2,700 a week for the last six months," he said. "We have had a very bad time since the previous occasion. You will have to pay on spurs, and a box will have to last some people a month. When manufacturers will resume the supply I don't know when they say his decorations.

THE PRIME MINISTER.

The Prime Minister remained in London till after luncheon on Saturday, but had no time to speak to the press. In the afternoon Mr. Asquith left Downing street to spend the week-end in the country.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

153 FLEET STREET, LONDON, SATURDAY NIGHT.

The announcement that Mr. Hughes is likely, after all, to attend the Paris Conference in person with a previous date of April 15th, has caused some of the organs have not scrupled in the past to belittle the Australian Premier. It is rather curious in this connection that the *Westminster Gazette*, which now claims to have been the first to suggest that Mr. Hughes should attend the Conference, permits itself to publish in another column of its today's issue an interview in which it has had with a prominent Canadian, who expounded the same line of thought concerning Mr. Hughes's activities. He protests against what he describes as "the unswarable incursion of Mr. Hughes into these highly controversial fields of speculation," and declares that he is "simply voicing the opinions of those who have always advocated a protective fiscal policy." Yet the journal goes out of its way to print these strictures at the same time as Mr. Hughes to visit Paris as the representative of the Dominions as a whole.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday Lord Derby will call attention to the forthcoming Conference of the Allies on proposed trade regulations between them after the war, and move for copies of the inviations addressed to the Government to join in such a conference; the replies to such invitations; and instructions given to representatives of the Government appointed to attend the Conference. On the same day Lord Derby will ask the Government to inform the House of the steps to be taken with regard to the recent industrial trouble at Glas-
... and whether proceedings have been taken against any person or persons in connection therewith.

If we were to judge simply by the bare official communiqué, we should be a little disappointed by the news from the western front. Both at St. Eloi against the British and on the west of the Meuse at Hauxcourt, which has more often proved wrong than right, and are by no means always free from the suspicion of having been circulated by German agents in order to produce a misleading impression. This time, however, they appear to some extent substantiated by the positions recently taken by the Dutch Government. Though the Government has declared that it is against the public interest to define the circumstances of which have inspired these precautions, the explanation most favoured by the Dutch Press is that they are directed towards securing the rigid maintenance of Holland's neutrality in the anticipated event of fighting near her southern frontier. The Dutch measures appear to contemplate not a German, but an Allied, offensive in Flanders. Against this, the general military situation suggests that the initiative will come from the side of the Allies, though, since unity of action is now established as the cardinal principle of their military policy, it is unlikely that any movement on the grand scale will develop in the west until the ground in the east has hardened sufficiently to permit Russian co-operation. German strategy is very far from being a calculable quantity, and no possibility can be altogether excluded; but at least it may be said that a German offensive in Flanders is not of "pre-emptive" character—does not appear to be a very hopeful undertaking.

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THE STRUGGLE FOR HAUCOURT.

BLOODY GERMAN REPULSES.

NEW ATTACK INDICATED AT NAVARIN.

POSITION AT ST. ELOI.

The British despatch mentions mining activity in several districts and artillery activity on both sides.

About St. Eloi the Germans' own trench heavily during yesterday afternoon, and we retaliated.

The French despatch attention reported success of the British in the Argonne.

During the night of Friday the Germans renewed their attacks against the south and eastern outlets of Hauxcourt, but were unable, after repeated attacks, to dislodge the French, whose fire inflicted heavy losses.

In the districts opposite Postavre and Lakes Biadzol and Narco there was great activity on the part of the enemy's artillery, which caused many losses.

In Galicia, in the region of the Middle Styria, east of Podgora, the Austrians attempted an offensive, but withdrew before the Russians attacked them.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)

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